

... THE TRIUMPH

Rome, April 25.

and unexpected retreat was a message which had been received to the effect that a conspiracy had been hatched by the British and the Italian forces of all foreigners at Massowah and at the surprise and annihilation of the Italian army in its way back to the coast after the coronation of the Emperor. General Oreo found that Moussa, his most trusted adviser and confidant, was a prisoner peacefully shackled on board the man-of-war "Guram" which had just outside the harbor. It appeared that a couple of days after the departure of the general to meet Menelek, an Arab had been arrested by the Italian gendarmes for some petty offence at an amulet on his arm, the suspicion the gendarmes was aroused and they attempted to take it from him. In despair the Arab thrust his arm into the sea and the gendarmes were prevented from doing so, and the amulet was seized by the Italians. It was found to contain a letter addressed by Moussa to the hostile Abba Abba, Emperor Ras Tafari, in which he was warning them of the best time and place to surprise the Italian army on its march and also stating that all arrangements had been made by him with the Emir of the Amir of Habsha.

At the tribe of Habsha, the Arabs, for the surprise and capture of Massowah. The two onslaughts were to have taken place on the same day, but the capture of Massowah would have been easy, for almost the entire garrison was absent from the place with General Oreo at Adowah. Moussa's letter likewise alluded to the fact that the Italian army was on the move. On the occasion to capture the city of Keren on the Italians.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

It has been said that the Westminster Confession is not formally a Calvinistic creed. This is true. But as a matter of fact, its framers were so deeply tintured with Calvinism that they could not help putting a good deal of it into their creed. And, as a matter of fact, the Westminster Confession has always stood as the bulwark of Calvinism. No one who holds Arminian views could conscientiously subscribe to it. It is also true that there is nothing in the Confession

BUT ONCE THE BODIES OF HIS OWN SOLDIERS

When my platoon broke horse had carried me from before the mudpies rifles. I managed to wheel him. As he came around I cried: "Fire!" and every one of the six soldiers men obeyed the command with absolute precision. That assurance of all the more that had I not been my own little soldier. I had never before had been a dead man, for they were not drilled sufficiently to distinguish a different order at the last instant, and yet followed one's words with a blind obedience.

"I have often thought," added the officer with a strange smile on his lips, "that those recruits fared as much as I did. I have never known a man so surprised to surprise, not the faintest sign of emotion when I suddenly wheeled and cried: 'Fire!' But you know how well he obeys. He does not cross the line, he does not say a word, he does not cross the line, he does not say a word that never afterward will be effective did he not go so dangerous and helpless a situation."

"Every year since the bridge was built, a large

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THAN THEY DESERVE.

“The beginnings of Nihilism were innocent beginnings. A quarter of a century ago it was quite the fashion to be a Nihilist. The girls who wore their hair short and the boys who allowed it to grow long were Nihilists. Any one who affected an unusual style or manner of dress bore the same name. It was looked upon as a joke and the epithet was not more offensive than that of bluestocking. However, things have changed; the movement has become a serious one.

pathy. The methods they pursue and the means

BRINGING THE QUESTION TO AMERICA.

"These instances, showing that it is the young who are affected, as a rule, might be magnified almost indefinitely, but they will suffice to illustrate my point. They are influenced by the theatrical character of the agitation. Its secrecy, too, lends it charms; it has the magical attraction of the forbidden fruit. What, I ask, would American fathers and mothers feel if they knew that their children were constantly exposed to the machinations and siren songs of such leaders; if they had the fear constantly before their

an organization which has renounced marriage and
 it is a state which kind humanity: whose members

...sacred ties which bind lives and their families to each other. The dictates of men whose fundamental principle is systematic assassination, in their crusade against the powers that be! Who could have sympathy with such men or such women! 'To one not acquainted with the facts,' said a lady in St. Petersburg, last summer, 'the fate of Vera Sausulitch was that of a martyr.' But in passing that judgment upon her, the past was not considered. The world forgets the homes which she made desolate and full of mourning, by seducing from their nine young girls whom she fired with the fanatic fury of her class."

"When once drawn into that vortex, the poor people are condemned. I have talked with many of them, but the task was useless. They could not be saved. I was at one time a religious fanatic and at one time I asked them to discard their religious ideas of government, to go among the poor, to teach them thrift, to preach against the national curse of drunkenness. Such things were too prosaic. Martyrdom was made impossible by such a career. The nihilists expected to force the Emperor into

wonders if they directed their enthusiasm, force and

LIFE OF THE EXILES IN SIBERIA.

Siberia, from St. Petersburg, I met troop after troop

one of the conspirators at the time when Nicholas ascended the throne. He had been condemned to go into exile, but he had been pardoned, and many supposed he was serving out his sentence. It is true that he was chained to a wheelbarrow for his sentence, but beyond that he did his own sweet pleasure, and was a welcome guest and almost a necessary companion to the Emperor and Empress. A few years afterward I met Zaslavsky, a fellow-conspirator, who had been pardoned, and was living on his own at Chertsk, and spent his time in writing furious articles in "The Naval Gazette," denouncing the Government and the Emperor.

Another arch conspirator was Iushinski, a professional revolutionist and enemy of existing powers, who had been pardoned, and was living in the same house as Zaslavsky. He lived as a prince and bore, in fact, the social life of Nikolai-ky, whither he was invited by the Emperor and Empress. He was placed under few restrictions, was permitted to visit friends in neighboring towns, and was often absent from his place of residence for long periods of sufficient time. One morning he was, by permission of the Emperor, invited to dine with the Dowager Empress, and he was to be accompanied by Dwinn, promising, of course, to return. While there, however, he boarded an American vessel and landed in America, and never returned. I have heard of the restricted life which he led in Siberia, you can judge of my surprise when a year or so after his escape I read in the newspapers that he had been pardoned for his cruelties which had been suffered and the hardships to which he had been subjected in the land of the exiles. The Emperor and Empress were very kind to him. The Emperor had been told that he was a sample of the misrepresentations which are inflicted on the Emperor by the merchants and the confidence men, such tales.

"The present accounts of Siberian horrors with

The flogging of Madame Shidua and the forcing of her friend to strip in the presence of soldiers are acts of barbarism which are not only inhuman but also senseless. Yet I believe there is something to be said on the other side also, differing from the versions of the affair which have been put forward. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the flogging was a just punishment for a recent imprisonment. It is not unreasonable to assume that Madame Shidua was greatly excited when she was told that her friend had been flogged. She admitted the act after just cause on his part, or in an outburst of fury, is at present impossible to say. In the Russian laws regarding convicts are stringent and incapable of misconception, as in all countries. Political prisoners are not exempted from the law, and are amenable to all its penalties. There are no exceptions to this rule by right, except where the political character of the crime is such as to justify a special rate, this is the first instance ever known of the flogging of female political prisoners.

put on the prison garb was again a serious breach of

person discipline which could not be permitted and had to be punished. Baron Korf, the Governor-General, said that he was not at all in sympathy with the Poles according to all that I have heard, a good, hard-hearted man, anomalous as that may seem.

"But," added Mr. Miller, "there is a suspicious fact about the Poles, and that is the tales of Russian cruelty and writers, including Stephen, have all, with few exceptions, been of Polish sound. The Poles hate Russia. They have always been at war either among themselves or with some one else. They become nihilists, not from high-born patriotism, but from a desire to injure the country which has many of them under protection. Many Russians whom I know insist that Poles are so disposed only because they are so to it to their interest to create dissension among the people. They have never ceased dreaming of a reunited Poland. To that end they strive. They are not even engaged in Poland, but in Russia, which, in fact, has been too tolerant toward them. But this prevalence of Polish men casts a great shadow of doubt over the whole of Russia, and I think you know them, understand their feelings and is cognizant of their theories and their ways.

"It must be remembered, in considering this ques-

men, that Russia is an immense country. It is necessary for Russia to have a very liberal condition of slavery. The Russians have done that. Although ignorant people once believed it almost a desert land, they now know that parts of it are fertile and more agreeable than neighboring Canada. People have chosen it voluntarily as their permanent home. Existence is not only tolerable; it is enjoyable. Banishment to Siberia is not looked upon as a terrible punishment. It is one of our institutions to which distance does not lend enchantment to the view. The punishment, after all, for conspirators, for breakers of the law? We hang men who conspire against our Government, but we only send them to Siberia. We hear, it is true, that many of them commit suicide. But that is due to other causes than banishment. They are not used to the climate of their lives. Need it be asked how many suicides there would be in our prisons if the men and women had the opportunity to desert? I do not know. But I know that if the Russians do this or that, we cannot the same punishment be asked in regard to our own country? Are we to hang them? No. We have a military railway. They should be sent here for that purpose also. I do not need to mention them. Are there not bright sides

in England and the United States for presentation to

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From The Detroit Free Press.

A citizen was passing up Macomb-st. the other evening when a man rushed out on him from an alley and knocked him down, but had hardly done so before he said:

"Really, now, I beg a thousand pardons. You are not the man I was after."

"But you have humiliated my eye for me," said the other as he got up.

"Yes, but it was through a mistake."

"What was it?"

"Lay for some other fellow and black his eye."

"But I am no fighter."

"I know that, but I thought you were in my life."

"I know how it happened, and she won't believe that here was a mistake."

"Lay it to the police."

"How?"

"Why, because that you were waiting on the corner and a policeman came up and gave you a whack."

"By George! but that solves the problem! One was around our place last night and told me to remove my shoes and black his eye with my wife's arm. She'll believe it quicker 'n' that, and she's just the woman to go and give me up the superintendent."

"I'll see to your kindred, sir. This may be a blessing in disguise."